

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

NUMBER 22

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5th, 1886.

THERE is little to report from the legislative record of the past fortnight as of special interest. Several department budgets have been under discussion and have called out criticisms which at times have sorely taxed the abilities of the government to meet. And in all these contests the circumstance has been made clearly apparent more than once that the chief object of the present cabinet is to temporize and retain power, rather than to attempt the settlement of any of the great questions before the country. Several severe criticisms have been made in the Senate on the acts of the government and its representatives, noticeably that of Senator José Bonifácio on the acting-president of Goyaz at the time of the S. José de Tocantins conflict, who had once been suspended from office for improper conduct, and that of Senator Dantas on the barbarous whipping of four slaves up in Parahyba do Sul by officials, from the effects of which two died soon after. Two conservative senators have also taken issue with the ministry, which further weakens its hold on the Senate. Some little excitement was aroused on the 27th by a very frank criticism of the Polytechnic School and Dom Pedro II College by the minister of empire, which appears to be fully justified by the bad administration of those institutions. On the 2nd inst. Senator Saraiva made a speech, advocating the reversion to the state of the two first-built tramways of this city, which can not fail to excite serious apprehension among capitalists. The state has no claim whatever on these tramways, and if now Senator Saraiva, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the few honest men in politics, can find justification for an act of simple confiscation, then serious trouble may certainly be anticipated in the near future. In the Chamber there has been considerable discussion of a desultory character, but nothing of prominence beyond a reactionary resurrected municipal government bill, whose discussion has been postponed for a short time.

At the close of the ceremony of bestowing letters of freedom upon 61 slaves at the city hall on the 29th ult., the Emperor is credited with the remark: "My sentiments are well known; continue!" With all due respect for His Majesty's assertion, we beg leave to say that, quite the contrary, his sentiments are *not* well known. There has been so careful an avoidance of a positive

expression of opinion on his part, so skilful a balance preserved between the two contending forces of slavery and abolition, that both sides claim and both censure him. His Majesty has warmly espoused the cause of that emancipation which does not emancipate, while equally advocating the retention of that slavery which appears not to enslave. He has filled the hearts of abolitionists with joy by an appearance of interest in their work and by ambiguous expressions of a hope that he should live to see the last slave liberated in Brazil, while at the same time assuring slaveholders that all "vested interests" should be protected. He talks of his hopes for the emancipation of the future, and of his fears of the disorganization of labor and society. He would have all slaves freed, and yet is unwilling to break their bonds. And when His Majesty has had a ministry pledged to do something definite and positive toward hastening emancipation, he has not hesitated to turn his back on them at the very moment when his support was most needed. We must confess that we do not know His Majesty's sentiments, nor to what goal he wishes his subjects to continue. We do know, however, that the amusement of begging money for the liberation of an occasional slave is not worthy of being called abolition in any sense whatever.

ONE of the worst instances of savage brutality that has come under our notice for a long time occurred the other day at Parahyba do Sul, in the province of Rio de Janeiro. According to the *Paiz*, five slaves had been convicted of the crime of assassinating their overseer, one of whom was condemned to imprisonment for life and the other four to 300 lashes each. This last sentence was so rigorously carried out that when the poor wretches were sent to their plantation, on foot, immediately after the whipping, two died on the road, and the other two became insensible and had to be carried the rest of their journey in an ox cart. The English language is generally considered strong enough to express any and every shade of feeling, but it is certainly inadequate to meet the requirements of this case. The unfeeling, savage brutality of this act beggars all denunciation. And yet this is the institution which is supposed to confer benefits on the barbarous African, to give food and protection to him, to shield him from his enemies, and to contribute to the prosperity and refinement of the dominant race! And this is a punishment which in the opinion of His Majesty is more humane than hanging, and in the opinion of the planter more advantageous than imprisonment for life! And this is probably one of the results of that compact among planters to take the punishment of slave criminals into their own hands! We do not justify the crime of these slaves, whatever may have occasioned it, but in the name of justice and mercy let them be punished in a civilized manner! The case was brought up in the Senate on the 30th ult. by Senator Dantas, but the minister of justice had no other explanation than that they had been delivered over to the planter's agent in good condition. This implies further ill treatment. The planter is one Caetano do Valle, of Parahyba do Sul; let him answer the charge! And, for truth's sake, let us have no more fool's babbling about the humanity of Brazilian slavery!

WE should like to have the opinions of Senator Affonso Celso and Dr. Silva Costa, who are eminent authorities on commercial law, on the recent action of the government in imposing fines on foreign companies for transacting business in Brazil without formal permission. There is no question as to the general tenor and purpose of the law, and

when it is applied to insurance and other similar companies every one feels that its operations are clear and beneficial. When, however, it is applied to commercial enterprises pure and simple, the authority and benefits are not so clear. Two recent cases, somewhat dissimilar in character, will serve to illustrate the points at issue. Some weeks ago a company long established in Brazil, was fined 3,000\$ for transacting business in the empire without official approval of statutes and permission. This company has been engaged in the manufacture of coffee machinery for many years, and though its principal factory is located abroad, it has extensive foundries and workshops in Brazil, besides three or four warehouses in different cities. In a subsequent grant of permission to transact business, the government requires the deposit of a certain sum of money in the national Treasury as a security for its obligations, the residence of a fully-empowered representative of the company in this empire, and forbids the change of any clause of its statutes without permission from the government. If now the object of this law is to provide adequate security to all creditors of the company in Brazil, and to compel the fulfillment of its obligations, why can not the existence of shops and warehouses in the country be accepted as sufficient? The case, however, which illustrates the principal point at issue, is this. A few months ago an English coal company appointed an agent in this city for the sale of its coal. So far as we are informed this enterprise is purely mercantile in character, and will incur no obligations in the country other than those of any mercantile house. It will send out cargoes of coal, which its agent will sell in the ordinary way for the best price obtainable. And yet, because the company has not presented its statutes for approval and obtained permission to transact business, the government imposes an excessive fine of 5,000\$. If this action is warranted by law, then we do not see why every foreign manufacturing company which undertakes to sell its goods in Brazil through agents, or representatives, does not incur the same penalty. And from that it is but a step to the imposition of a fine for the mere offering of such goods for sale. In such case every Manchester company selling goods through special representatives, every English, French, German and American company for the manufacture of locomotives and other railway material represented here by agents, and every other company selling goods here through an accredited agent, is liable to the same penalty. We are inclined to think that the government is going too far in this matter; for the law certainly could not have been intended to include purely mercantile enterprise. It is absurd to hold that because a German brewing company appoints an agent here for the sale of its beer, it must therefore have its statutes translated and presented to the government for approval, deposit money in the Treasury as security, and then give its representative here full powers to decide all questions arising at his own discretion. And yet, that is just what the government seems to require. The issue should certainly be carried before the council of state.

A COUPLE of weeks ago a young lady of French nationality undertook to leave this city for the United States, and her experience, as related to us, is well worthy of record as an illustration of the passport vexations still enforced in Brazil. She came here from New York about one year ago, and has since been employed as a teacher in one of the best private schools in the city, where she was highly esteemed both by teachers and pupils. She had lived in

the United States before coming to Brazil, and never having been troubled about a passport, nor having met with any obstacle to her going when and where she pleased, she appears to have believed that a similar state of affairs existed in South America as well; consequently she brought no passport. Learning that such a document would be required in leaving the country, she applied for one at the French consulate in good time, and was assured that it would be all right. The day before sailing she went to the consulate for the passport, with which to obtain her ticket at the steamship office, but having hurt the sensibilities of the French consul by some trifling remark about her nationality—having been born in France, educated in Germany and having lived in the United States, which last country she liked best—that official refused point blank to issue it. Not being able to purchase a ticket without this document, she accepted the advice of friends to go on board the steamer the next day and pay her passage there. It happened, however, that someone from the steamship agency met her on board a short time before sailing time, and told her that she could not be permitted to go without first procuring her ticket, which of course could not be obtained without the passport. And at the same time the captain told her that if she did not return at the hour fixed, her luggage would be sent ashore, as the steamer could not wait. What followed we can not hope to describe. This poor girl hurried ashore alone to try to get permission to pay her passage and leave the country, and with only an hour to do it in. Fortunately she met a gentleman acquaintance who was familiar with consular practices, and who went with her to the French consulate to try again to get a passport. There she not only received another brusque refusal, but was treated with extreme and unpardonable rudeness. Her friend finally obtained a card from this official to the effect that there were no claims against her at that consulate, and with this he hurried to the central police station where, though it was after hours, he was fortunate enough to secure a police passport. Fortunately, also, the steamer had been delayed a little, so she was in time, though much more than an hour had been consumed on shore. Now, may we ask, what was the necessity of all this? Here was a respectable girl who wished to leave the country. There was no claim against her, no reason whatever why she should not go when, where and how she pleased. And yet, so great were the difficulties and formalities to be overcome that she found it nearly impossible. Perhaps it pleased the self-satisfaction of Brazilians to see this bewildered girl going through the streets crying—as she did—because some petty formality, discarded almost everywhere else, had not been complied with. The law forbids the sale of a ticket to a foreigner without the exhibition of a properly-vised passport, and the steamship agents were therefore strictly discharging their duty in this case. The laws of all nations also forbid the issuing of passports under such circumstances without satisfactory proofs of nationality, and the French consul was therefore strictly within his official instructions. But why should all this tremendous machinery of two governments be brought to bear on one inoffensive girl? The whole affair is a burning shame and disgrace! No one pretends that this passport law serves one single good purpose. It is only a tax, and a vexation. It permits petty officials to tyrannize over helpless travellers, and the more helpless and defenceless they are, the greater the imposition. And it exposes them to incivilities, as in this case at the French consulate, for which there is no necessity whatever. A few weeks ago a

young American lady went from São Paulo to Paraná by sea, and though she was to travel in a Brazilian steamer, wholly within the limits of the empire, she could not get a ticket until a passport had been secured. And the police authorities of Santos exacted 10,000 for the document too, which is nearly double the legal fee! There is no use whatever in applying to subordinate officials for justice in this matter, for it is never accorded. We shall venture to place this matter before the Emperor himself, and to ask His Majesty if the security and prosperity of this great country depend upon such unmanly treatment of women as this?

S. PAULO IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Sir.—Often we agree in our thoughts on social subjects, but, alas for the mutability of human affairs, we from time to time disagree from the fact that I consider your philanthropy to be of a more refined nature than mine, hence rather less suited to rough every day life.

In your number of July 20th, you dedicate two articles to the question of immigration. The first points in sad colours the adventures of a small American farmer who wished to settle at Santa Barbara in this province, but who possibly finding things looking really in the winter months, with the pastures dry in consequence of an abnormal drought, joined in the severe influence of a sharp frost on May 13th, declared the land was not, as he expected, flowing with "milk and honey," so preferred to return to the "northers" and "bandados" of Texas.

I will treat of this article first. The Santa Barbara colony is not by any means such an abode of misery and want of civil rights as your article would lead the reader to suppose. If the American families settled there have not the village church to attend, as in the States, they have at least half a dozen American missionaries of a half dozen sects of Protestants who often visit them, the wives and families of the said missionaries often joining their husbands on these excursions. As to schools, there are in the province six American Protestant schools for girls and four for boys, and only a week or two ago there was a large increase of the Methodist Episcopal community in the shape of a Bishop and his family and some lady friends, who went to Praciaba, three hours distant on horseback from Santa Barbara. The city of São Paulo has Protestant ministers, Campinas also, Jundiahy, Rio Claro, Mogi-mirim, Praciaba and Santa Barbara, all connected by railways and within a few hours of each other. Surely such a state of things is far from indicating a religious ostracism of any kind. I am sure you know nothing, not quite understanding what they are. If the new comers wish to become naturalized, this after a short residence is easy enough to accomplish, there being plenty of people ready to advocate their claims free of charge, especially now, at the time of feverish anxiety on the part of politicians to increase the number of their parties.

If the question of marriage is raised, the fact that the missionaries are delegated by government to perform them ought to set that point at rest. As to marriage between Protestants and Catholics, this I grant is difficult, and always will be so, whether here or anywhere, so we need not say anything at all about it.

The article says: "They found the land fertile enough, and the climate everything to be desired—and that all." Surely that is great "all." What more would they have? Is not the tearing away from our native land a proof that we seek something that our own fails to provide? I am not careful to know what the disappointed colonists sought, but I think, for a small American farmer, fertility and climate, with a group of missionaries near at hand, seems well covered by his own countrymen, and among a people perfectly indifferent as to what his religious creed may be, are at least a something towards the possibility of forming a happy home. How can immigrants, speaking a different language, coming from a country where Protestant principles and thoughts lead society, where the flora and fauna are different, expect to find a home really made here, a home all swept and garnished and only awaiting their arrival?

Emigration from our native land is a great and painful step to take, but this circumstance, albeit arousing sympathy for the moment, will not relieve the emigrant from the necessary hardships attendant on starting a home in a land so entirely different from his own, but not necessarily without great advantages, such as Brazil possesses.

Now for the second leader, about the attempt on the part of the Paulistas to get immigrants. I am much amused at your editorial anger that the planters are trying to get immigrants to work on their coffee estates in a commercial manner, rather than in a philanthropic one. The question of philanthropy is a wide one, it is not limited to the demonstrative sympathy of a few large-hearted men who have both spare time and money to devote to its practice. Surely he is a greater benefactor to his race who by his enterprising industry creates work and thereby means of livelihood for his fellow men. It is not at all necessary that Dr. Marinho Prado, Jr. should have any particular sympathy with the "innocent laborers of Europe," to make him one while more a benefactor to them, so long as he supplies them with work and the contracted wages.

The knowledge I have of the state of the indigent poor of Europe, and of the colonists or hired men here, and of their masters who guarantee daily bread and immunity from the misery of cold, is better than the biting harpings in the life of the European poor. No words can reach to the bottom of the daily sorrow of the

mothers of the tens of thousands of little ones in Europe whose fathers are out of work, as so often occurs in the winter. Ask any of the mothers who, a year from daylight to darkness, with her children exploring her for food, what her ideal of happiness is, what her ideal of slavery? Happiness to her is the certainty of having food enough for her babies, she sees no bonds of slavery in being obliged to do honest work, neither does she measure to a nicety how much she has to do; she would give her very heart as food to her waiting little ones if that were possible. Where then is the room for the thoughts of small property? What cares she for the rights of citizenship, after she has to sell her finest joy of home in her native land, and go amongst strangers simply to keep the wolf hunger at bay? Too much is made of this citizenship, this proprietorship. I would like to take the consensus of opinion of the mothers of the half starved ones of Europe, ay, of those of New York and Chicago, too, whether they would not sacrifice willingly all the doubtful pleasures of proprietorship and citizenship for the certainty of two good meals a day for their children, which this country offers to all who are willing to work.

And as to the quality of the work to be done, and the contracts to be fulfilled. Is there any farm work much more pleasurable and easy than the carrying on of an already formed coffee plantation in the province of São Paulo? I know of no family who has suffered in the work, not one. As a matter of fact, there are at this time dozens of families who are small proprietors, with grown-up children, well educated both here and in Europe, who came here some years ago as agricultural laborers on the coffee farms.

There is no need for me to enter into a description of the work on a coffee plantation, but I cannot fail to call your attention to the fact that the planters, one and all, are striving to put on their estates machinery that will relieve the colonist or agricultural laborer of the heaviest part of the work, now done by slave labor. This does not look like the creating of a new state of slavery. I can assure you that at this time there are hundreds of families living decently and happily in coffee estates, who in their native lands live in the most abject state of want, filth, wretchedness and squallor.

All systems have their weak points. The planters do not arrogate to themselves that they know or are doing the very best thing in the way of substituting immigrant laborers for their slaves. They at least can claim that they are trying to find a way, and we should help them because, although not declared for philanthropic ends, the giving of employment to overworked Europe is a great and kind work.

Now as to the fulfilment of contracts, I think the breaking is more often on the side of the colonist, than on the part of the planter. The planter has more interest and necessity in maintaining his bargain, with the present state of the law the colonist, after paying the money he has advanced, can leave at any moment his hired man, who enabled him to leave misery and come to a land of guaranteed sufficiency of food.

Your observation that the efforts of the planters to serve agricultural laborers by advancing them money, are more in the nature of purchases than of a desire to benefit, are quite true. Every man who enters into a contract has to give some proof of his sincerity. The planter in this case gives his money to enable the laborer and his family to come from Europe and to live until he has earned something; the laborer in his turn hypothesizes his labor in the repayment of the loan. Where is the morality? If on one hand we find some masters deceiving their laborers, a thing that unfortunately occurs everywhere here, and in Australia, we often find the masters utterly deceived in the colonists who come here as agricultural laborers, whereas they frequently are but city vagrants and bachelors.

The relations between the master and the colonist, owing to the difference in language and habits, are at times difficult to maintain without now and then a civil appearing, for the distasteful influences are many; thus supposing a planter to have arranged his colony in order, the laborers to have paid the money advanced to them, and all to be running smoothly; the master misunderstanding how to manage, and both he and the colonist faithfully carrying out their contract to the letter. Here we have an ideal colony wherein all might go well. It occurs, though, that there is a large number of these colonies, where the laborers, being unable to gather the coffee, unscrupulous planters who have never risked a real in bringing colonists to the country, try to seduce those of their neighbours by offers of larger pay. The natural consequence is of course the colonist asks his master to give the same pay as the neighbor, which when refused often leads to a separation. We must blame the colonist, albeit it is natural that he should be lured by the offer of more money, forgetting who it was that placed this fair fortune within his reach.

This sort of thing too often occurs even now in these early days. Again should the colonist shut his eyes to the fact that he is dealing with the planter, he inevitably calls in his counsel, who generally interferes with an abjectness at times ill in keeping with the judicial position he is supposed to occupy.

Can we be surprised that the planters treat the matter entirely from a commercial point of view, instead of an entirely sympathetic one? Is it surprising that the planter subject to these things should wish to have a safe and binding contract? I am sure in upright, hard-working colonist would ten thousand times prefer dealing with a planter who was governed by strict commercial integrity, rather than one actuated by the uncertain whims of philanthropy.

We ought to try and help these Paulistas in their endeavours to obtain agricultural laborers, because we both agree that the disappearance of slave labor means a great want of workers in the coffee plantations. We have therefore before us two firmly established points:

1st.—There are hundreds of thousands of families in Europe who are, during at least six months in the year, on the verge of starvation, owing to overpopulation.

2nd.—We have here a great want of laborers, to whom can be offered a guarantee of two good meals a day during the whole year, and the easy possibility on the part of the industrious of saving annually as much as is the whole wage of an agricultural laborer in Europe.

I ask, therefore, whether it is not our duty as philanthropists to do what we can to further the coming of the indigent poor of Europe to this fair province, putting aside for the moment all such arguments as peasant proprietorship, citizenship, as being like poetry, only appreciated by those who already enjoy the luxury of two good meals a day.

The imperative demands of hunger are not of modern date, for we have the case of Esau who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, a pretty expensive meal, therefore. I can not be far wrong in saying that the hungry poor of Europe, who through hunger become exiles, are not anxious to balance against the possibility of satisfying their hunger such baubles as citizenship and peasant proprietorship.

I am, Sir, Your oh!t. servant,
WALTER J. HAMMOND.
Jundiahy, S. Paulo, 22nd July, 1886.

We regret that our space does not permit a reply to the foregoing in this issue, as it seems positively cruel to leave Mr. Hammond thus suspended between his humane sympathies for the suffering poor of Europe and his personal sympathies for his patrons and friends, the slaveholders of São Paulo. Mr. Hammond is an experienced and successful railway manager, and on all questions connected with his profession we cordially defer to his opinions; but in the matter of immigration, and in that of the conditions and advantages of small farming, he is clearly out of his element. The editor of this paper spent his boyhood on a farm in one of the Western States, and he may therefore be credited with a sufficient experience of that "rough every day life" which Mr. Hammond deems essential to a proper understanding of this immigration question. And there is no "refined philanthropy" in his contention for a just and liberal treatment of immigrants. If Mr. Hammond thinks that the mission schools of Campinas, Piracicaba and São Paulo—all largely supported by church charities—are sufficient for the small farmers of Santa Barbara, who must send their children away from home to attend them; or that soil and climate are all that is required; or that a church "three hours distant on horseback" under a tropical sun is satisfactory, then he certainly knows little enough of American farmers of to-day to let that subject alone. The Texas family, so much discussed, were undoubtedly ignorant of much that educated men know, but when we get down to the simple conditions of small farming they undoubtedly knew exactly what is necessary for their happiness and success. And with all due respect for Mr. Hammond's opinion, we prefer to accept the assertion of the practical Texas farmer that he could see no chance for bettering his condition here in Brazil. And as he was willing to lose four or five thousand dollars on the correctness of that opinion, Mr. Hammond and the Santa Barbara colony—who venture nothing—should be content.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

July 22.—In the Senate the only feature of interest was the discussion of the credit for secret service, etc., to the department of justice in which Senators Diogo Velho and Correia (conservatives) were decidedly severe upon the minister of justice. In the Chamber nothing occurred of interest, the war and navy budgets serving only for political discussions.

July 23.—In the Senate the practice of defaming governments in the press at the expense of the nation was referred to by Sr. Affonso Celso who denied that the government of which he was a member had thus acted. Senator Ignacio Martins referred to the immorality of the ministerial crisis. The minister of justice rather avoided a direct answer. Senator Silveira Martins again attacked the "federal question of centralization" through which the general government becomes responsible for all species of acts by its delegates. Senator Marinho Campos and the minister of justice referred to the deplorable condition of the poor-house. In the Chamber, the navy estimates for 1886-87 were passed. The rest of the session was occupied in routine work.

July 26.—In the Senate Sr. José Bonifacio was severe on the vice-president of Goyaz, who, it is charged, was suspended while acting as chief of police in another province. The minister of justice appealed to the generosity and civility of the last speaker to read all the documents furnished him, and his speech was rather a cry for mercy, than a defense. Senator Franco de Sá spoke on the department of empire budget and criticized the action of the present minister regarding promised economies. In the Chamber, the discussion of the war department budget, Deputy Coelho de Resende referred to an army officer having grossly insulted him in the press. Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke: the former declaring the reductions in the budget did not exceed 100,000; the latter insisting that 300,000 was saved, but that he feared the conservative party had no power to make economies.

Deputy Carlos Peixoto also declared the reduction in the budget was 308,000. Deputy Cesario Alvim spoke on the department of agriculture budget. The decadence of agriculture, the negative results of interest guarantees to central sugar factories, etc., were touched upon. Railways were also criticized by the speaker; particularly those in the north.

July 27.—In the Senate, the department of justice budget, as sent from the Chamber, was read. The committee propose a further reduction of 250,000, making a total reduction in the budget of 1,140,457. The minister of empire replied to Senator Franco de Sá's speech of yesterday. The minister was decidedly severe on the professors of the Polytechnic School and the Pedro II College, and made a long defense of his action relative to instruction, sanitary improvements, etc. In the Chamber the war budget for 1886-87 was finally passed. The municipal reform project of Sr. Paulino de Souza presented in 1869 was called up for discussion, the minister of finance said the object of the amendments to be offered by the government was to restrict the municipal chambers to deliberation and the voting of taxes, municipal service and works, but that an administrator, or prefect, nominated by the government, was necessary to the chamber of the *município neutro* (Rio). The carelessness and incapacity of aldermen was declared unexcusable in any other country of the world. The provincial chambers are to have prefects appointed by the presidents. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque presented Sr. Ferreira Vianna's project of 1884 as a substitute and moved the adjournment of the discussion. Deputies Rodrigo Silva and Candido de Oliveira also desired the adjournment, the latter moving that at the discussion of the project the minister of empire be invited to attend. The minister of finance objected to the amendment of Sr. Oliveira, but consented to the adjournment of the debate, which was passed. The department of agriculture budget as amended was discussed. Sr. Christiano Luz defended the action of the various governments against the attacks of Sr. Cesario Alvim and begged for some protection for the unprotected class of civil engineers. Whether the deputy was ironical in his reference to Sr. Rey's hydraulic capabilities, or praised them, is somewhat obscure. Deputy José Pompeu discovered that if the government made real and extensive economies, but which at the same time would bring no difficulties to indispensable services, there would be left a margin to strengthen the life of the nation, but in some parts of the Empire from the lack of impulse and animation from the public powers. The "outchete" of the Indians and the opening of fluvial communication with Bolivia would help matters, and he moreover regretted the negative results of immigration projects. Deputy Alafordade defended the government against the preceding speaker's charge of want of energy. He demanded port improvements for Pernambuco and referred to the railways and central factories.

July 28.—In the Senate, Sr. Dantas asked for information relative to the arrest of a Brazilian journalist in Montevideo. The minister of justice would endeavor to satisfy the request, but had nothing to report then. Senator Correia favored Sr. Dantas' request, but the latter withdrew it upon the promise of the minister. Senator Vieira da Silva was severe on the department of empire budget, and seems to be in frank opposition. He defended the professors attacked by the minister, whose language he objected to. The minister of Sá also replied to the minister's speech of yesterday, criticizing the budget, and he also objected to the minister's manner, which showed a want of patience, in which however H. Ex. was not peculiar in the present cabinet. In the Chamber, some soiled Rio Grande do Sul linen was further washed in public. The army bill for 1887-88 was passed. Deputy Affonso Celso referred to the hostile vote in the Senate and pointed out certain lacunae in the minister of agriculture's report. He further feared Africa was likely to prove a strong competitor with Brazil in attracting immigration. Deputy Alencar Araripe asked for his province (Ceará) the extension of the Baturité railway to Crato, the construction of reservoirs and canalization of the S. Francisco river. He also demanded the government on the famous *regulamento* and considered a vote in the Chamber of greater weight, than one in the Senate.

July 29.—No session in either house.

July 30.—In the Senate, Sr. Dantas referred to the brutal case just occurred, where two slaves have been, virtually, whipped to death, in the prisons of Rio de Janeiro, and again strongly advocated abolition. The minister of justice replied that the slaves had died of pulmonary congestion (!), that the whipping was done according to law, and read a telegram from the judge of the district which is a strong charge against the representatives of the owner. Steps will be taken to investigate the crime, and Senator Dantas might present a project for regulating the punishment of slaves. Senator Dantas said his object was abolition, not a regulation for punishing slaves. There were many interruptions and the minister seems to have rather lost temper. Senators Lima Duarte and Meira de Vasconcellos baited the minister of empire on his budget. The former said republican sympathies were being stimulated by the discredit of the minister's parties. In the Chamber, the washing of Ceará soiled linen was continued, during which Deputy Torres Portugal was ordered by the president to his place at the table. Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Lourenço de Albuquerque discussed the department of agriculture budget; the former attacking the latter rather mildly defending it.

July 31.—In the Senate, Sr. Castro Carreira and Saravia attacked the budgets of the department of empire. The former gave a very sorry account of students in general and said last year 3,219 aspirants for academical honors had been matriculated in the Empire. The latter spoke on sanitary reform, and stated that there was \$50,000,000 to be received by the government by the expiration of tramway concessions, within 25 years, and that this should be used in sanitary measures; a temporary loan could be raised for 10,000,000 payable in 7 years, the date when the Bontal Garden privilege expires, and the rest of this company used for re-payment. In the Chamber

Deputies Candido de Oliveira, Lourenço de Albuquerque and Coelho e Campos spoke on the agricultural budgets. The discussion was of no general interest.

—The liberal senators are now attacking the government on electoral tricks in Goyaz. The deputy of this province was elected by the Divine Power, at the request of Deputy Ferreira Vianna, through the intervention of the Bishop.

—The project for municipal reforms presented, and passed in two readings, in 1866 by Sr. Paulino de Souza, is another centralizing effort of the conservative party. The proposed prefects will be nothing more than tools of the general government holding their nominations from it, or its deputies, the provincial presidents. The project will undoubtedly pass the Chamber; what its fate will be in the Senate is quite another question.

—The committee amendments to the department of finance estimates are likely to be important. Among them, it is said, is one to authorize the government to withdraw, and burn, annually 5,000,000 of paper money, to meet which the stamp duties are to be assigned, until par is reached; to reform the tariff and collect a part of the duties in gold; to tax debentures and hypothecary notes 1 per cent. and apply the proceeds to the completion of the new Exchange, the tax to be collected in Rio only; to collect an excise on native spirits; and finally to combine the fiscal and calendar years.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The municipal authorities of São Paulo are discussing a project for raising a loan of 200,000\$.

—The *Provincia de Pará* of the 16th ult. says the president of Pará had ordered the provincial treasury to suspend payments.

—The director general of instruction in the province of Bahia says that notwithstanding the sacrifices made the result is far from satisfactory.

—Bahia not being able to pay its gas bill, a provincial deputy has presented a motion to light the city by electricity. *Verbum sap.*, if electric light men are saps.

—The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes has voted an annual subsidy of 840\$ for the education of the children of the deceased poet Bernardo Guimarães.

—The steam tug *Neptune*, belonging to Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, arrived at Santos from Montevideo on the 24th ult. The *Neptune* is to be stationed at Santos for towing service.

—The Minas provincial assembly was closed on the 21st ult. The provincial budget was voted, and the fiscal year changed to end on the 31st of December.

—Rio Grande do Sul now holds the cake! The death of a woman in that province at the age of 186 years is reported. Will not Minas now go one better?

—The June postoffice receipts of the province of Pará amounted to 6,494,568\$, of which 5,871,207 were from the city of Pará. Will some one explain to us how the receipt of the 7 reis was effected?

—The last provincial budget in Minas Geraes imposes a tax of 500\$ on every office for selling lottery tickets, and 250\$ on every lottery ticket broker. Much too low!

—The total receipts of the Santos custom house during the last fiscal year, including deposits and revenues for special purposes, amounted to 7,245,438\$215, against 7,338,798\$750 the preceding year, a decrease of 93,360\$535.

—Very cold weather is reported from various localities in the interior, but none of them rash enough to report snow. That phenomenon seems to have been specially reserved for the suburb of Laranjeiras, in this city.

—By decree dated 24th ult., the Ceará Harbor Improvement Company is granted an extension of time of three months for commencing and completing the works. The capital is fixed at 2,500,000\$ upon which 6 per cent is guaranteed.

—A telegram from Macaé, Alagoas, on the 27th ult., says that the president of that province had ordered a discount of 20% from the salaries of all provincial employes, without legal authorization. The imperial government is asked to interfere.

—The returns from 44 S. Paulo municipalities give a total of 6,678 hexagenarian slaves who are freed by the law of last year. What proportion of these are unconditionally free, and what proportion subject to time service, is not stated. There still remain several municipalities to be heard from.

—A slave was condemned a few days since by a jury in Taubaty, São Paulo, to be whipped, but no one was found willing to serve as executioner. Finally an individual named Luiz Machina expressed a willingness to do the job [25 lashes] for 2500, which were paid him. The next day he had to leave the place.

—At Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, recently a non-commissioned officer of the 12th infantry who was under guard to stand trial on a charge of attempted homicide, shipped out, killed his mistress and severely wounded their child, and then returned to the barracks, where, says the paper, his absence had not been noted. Curious discipline that regiment must have!

—The April exports of rubber from the Amazon valley amounted to 927,457 kilos., valued at 2,126,950\$037, making a total of 5,343,157 kilos since January 1st, valued at 12,541,932\$873. The official value of all the other exports was 394,782\$344 in April and 1,028,628\$057 in the four months since January 1st. The April export duties amounted to 193,624\$231, of which 69,514\$940 were national, 116,574\$563 provincial, and 7,534\$728 municipal.

—The Italian steamers *Giava*, outward bound, and *Biogna*, homeward bound, arrived at Fernando de Noronha on the 14th ult., the former disabled and towed by the other. The *Giava* had 600 immigrants on board, and had met with some accident to her machinery. The two steamers started for Bahia on the 15th, but had to return to the island; where they were left by the Brazilian steamer *Gegua*, which brought the news to Pernambuco.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The May traffic receipts of the Carangola railway were 33,798\$340 and expenses 28,306\$228, leaving a balance of 5,492\$112.

—Our São Paulo exchanges report that the Mogyana extension from Jaguára to Uberaba may now be considered a certainty.

—On the 1st inst. the new time table of the D. Pedro II railway went into effect. We have altered our traveller's directory in accordance therewith.

—On the 24th ult. the final surveys of the Tijuca branch of the Norte railway were approved. The branch terminates at the Alto da Boa Vista and will measure about 8 kilometres.

—A contract has been signed between the Sorocabana railway company and Francisco de Paulo Mayrink for the construction of 70 kilometres of the extension of that line, from Conchas to Botucatu.

—An accident occurred on the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line, at Lorena, on the 26th ult., the locomotive and one car of a freight train being thrown off the track by a trolley. The driver and fireman were badly bruised, but no lives were lost.

—At a meeting of the Villa Isabel tramway shareholders, of this city, on the 26th ult., the proposal of the S. Christovão company for a fusion of the two lines was taken into consideration. After some discussion a vote was taken and carried granting full powers to the board of directors to effect the proposed fusion of the two companies.

—The minister of agriculture has addressed a circular letter to the fiscal engineers of the several guaranteed railways recommending them to call the attention of their respective companies to the action of the French government in requiring the application of continuous brakes on all passenger trains within a term of two years. This may be considered as an indication that Brazil proposes to pursue a similar policy.

—*Consta nos* that an accident occurred the other day to a night train on the Dom Pedro II line, the particulars of which the officials have carefully suppressed. An axle under one of the sleepers broke, and the driver was signalled to stop the train. For some time these signals aroused no response, and it was not until a considerable time had elapsed and the sleeper had become badly injured that the train was stopped. It is surmised that the driver was asleep.

—The question of confiscating the Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tramways at the termination of their privileges has again been raised by some positive statements of Senator Saravia in the Senate on the 31st ult. This gentleman, who is said to avoid reading the newspapers, insists that these valuable properties will revert to the state, or municipality, at the end of their privileges, though not one single clause exists in their contracts to that effect.

—On the 10th ult. the minister of agriculture sent a circular to the fiscals of railways requiring the following information: 1st—The number of passengers, by classes, the quantity of luggage and express matter, and that of merchandise, in tons; 2nd—The total kilometre extension covered by passengers, of luggage, express matter and merchandise; the number of kilometre passengers, and of kilometre tons of luggage and express matter, and of merchandise. Live stock, machinery, material, etc., carried are to be specified by quantity and weight, and paying and free traffic must be discriminated as well as traffic for account of government or individuals; 3rd—The average weight to be estimated of each passenger, to reduce them to kilometre tons; 4th—The total kilometre extension covered, with passenger and goods trains separated; 5th—The dead weight corresponding to all kilometre waggons employed in traffic and separately of passenger and goods waggons; 6th—Number and distance covered by passenger and goods trains; 7th—An estimate of the cost per kilometre passenger and ton, giving details of how the result is obtained.

—On the 20th ult. the minister of agriculture remitted to the council of state the documents referring to the protest of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway against the decision declaring lapsed the concession of a line from Bagé to Caçequy.

—The celerity with which their official reports are prepared and published by some railway fiscal engineers fairly takes one's breath. The April report of the Sorocabana line bears the date of June 8, and was published in São Paulo July 30. On the guaranteed line the receipts were 44,325\$250, and the expenditures 27,901\$022, leaving a net surplus of 16,424\$228. This increases the surplus since 1st January to 62,118\$414. For that part of the extension under traffic (not guaranteed) the receipts were 7,253\$890, and the expenditures 4,326\$420, leaving a surplus of 2,729\$470.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Nor. lug *Kaleb* put in here in distress on the 21st ult. The captain had died at sea.

—Commodore Kennedy of the British squadron was presented to the Emperor on the 21st ult.

—Mr. Ralli's steam yacht *Golden Fleecy*, after repairing, proceeded to the River Plate on the 21st ult.

—The Chilean minister, D. Vicente de Santa Cruz, presented his credentials to the Emperor on the 28th ult.

—A young black was recently detained by the police, because he was "fornal lost!" Really, Portuguese is a curious language.

—In the presence of the Emperor on the 26th ult. three candidates for the schoolmastership of a Lagôa public school were examined. All three were declared unfit!

—The Botanical Garden tramway has put new cars on the line. They are gorgeous in many colored glass, and provide ventilation. One thing was overlooked, a wire net to control the *tourments* of the lady passengers.

—On the 21st ult. the minister of agriculture asked the minister of finance to pay the Amazon steam navigation company its subsidy at the rate of 320,000\$ per annum. On the 24th an abatement of 10 per cent., it was declared, must be made, which the minister had apparently forgotten.

—Among curious cases recently reported by our medical men is one of a child who swallowed over 3 ounces (100 grammes) of iodine and was cured by washing out the stomach by means of a Fancher tube with a solution of amide gum. With 3 ounces of iodine in it, the stomach must have sadly needed washing.

—Our readers will do well to be careful in giving credence to subscription papers, as confidence men have taken to counterfeiting prominent firm names in order to decoy smaller houses into donations. The extent to which all kinds of swindling is now carried in this city makes it necessary for business men to be constantly on their guard.

—It may be late to notice the fact, but as it possibly passed unperceived, like the snow-storm, we may venture to state that according to contract on the night of the 25th ult. we passed through the shooting-star belt, and that the experts on Castle Hill estimate that 500 of these stars fell somewhere around us. We will meet them again next year.

—The defuncting paying teller of the English Bank, Ignacio Marques de Gouveá, surrendered to the police authorities on the 27th. He reports having been ill, but that he had taken horse exercise and been in the Rua do Ouvidor for coffee, never having hidden himself. The police have been searching for him, and there seems to be a mystery about the whole affair.

—The clause in the minister of agriculture's circular ordering the weight of passengers to be reported, is a curious attempt at gathering statistics. There might have been added civil and religious state, and how the patient liked them, the color of his eyes, and whether his teeth were good. A 100 kilo. man has no more to pay than a 50 kilo. skeleton, though perhaps the intention is to charge hereafter by the kilo.

—The Brazilian commission to act with that of the Argentine Republic in the settlement of the boundary question consists of Baron de Capanea, chief, Lt. Col. Catão Augustus dos Santos Roxo and Dionysio E. de Castro Cerqueira as commissioners, and Major José Jardim, civil engineer Lacelle, and Second Lt. João do Rego Barros as assistants. Major Estevo Joaquim de Oliveira Santos is secretary of the commission.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 23rd ult. stated that a meeting of the foreign diplomats, offended by certain charges of the press, had been held at the residence of the Brazilian minister, at which it was resolved to request the government to release the offending editors from imprisonment. The charges were to the effect that certain specified foreign ministers had accepted bribes from the Uruguayan government. The editors were accordingly released.

—H. B. M. S. *Ready* left for the River Plate on the 29th ult.

—The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* left Pará for the south on the 15th ult. She called at that port for coal.

—Two small river gumboats, the *Camocim* and *Caroca*, were successfully launched at the marine arsenal on the 31st ult.

—Barão de Macaé, one of the Emperor's attendant surgeons, died suddenly of heart-disease at the S. Christovão palace on the 29th ult.

—H. B. M. S. *Thalia*, Capt. Bosanquet, sailed for the Australian station on the 22nd and the *Frolic*, Capt. Parr, for Bahia on the 23rd ult.

—The death of Dr. Francisco Praxedes de Andrade Perence, one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of this city, took place at his residence on the night of the 3rd inst.

—A religious colleague is against the new 50 rs. nickel, for it will, he considers, increase the price of articles now sold at 40 rs. Possibly, also, it will reduce the aggregate of church collections.

—A romance in real life is in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 30th ult. A girl has been shut up by her mother for four years somewhere in Bota fogo, merely because she resisted improper solicitations.

—The minister of agriculture has annulled the call for proposals for working the Fernando de Noronha phosphate deposits, in order to revise the conditions so that the government may share in the profits.

—On the 28th ult. the judge of the 9th criminal district ordered the prosecuting attorney to proceed against D. Francisca da Silva Castro, who it is to be hoped will see what effect the air of Fernando Noronha has upon hysterics.

—This being the season of economies, the minister of empire has instituted a new chair at the Academy of Fine Arts, that of perspective and the theory of shades. The perspective of a series of shades, unless matters improve here, is far from reassuring.

—On leaving the municipal chamber in the 29th ult. after the ceremony of delivering their liberation papers to 61 slaves, the Emperor is reported to have said, "My sentiments are well known; continue." This was addressed to the president of the Chamber.

—The minister of foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic has prohibited the publication of anything relating to the Missions boundary question. It is said that the Argentine government is not altogether satisfied with the long delay of Brazil in the appointment of commissioners.

—It was announced in the daily papers a few days ago that two English engineers had given up their positions on the *Ayudaban* because they did not wish to renew their contracts, which had just expired. The two men say, however, that they were notified six months ago that their contracts would not be renewed.

—On the 29th ult. the Princess Imperial, Comtesse d'Eu, celebrated her birthday, and the municipal chamber further distinguished the day by freeing 61 slaves. As there is no indication in giving the ages of imperial personages, we may say that the Princess was born in 1846. The Intermunicipal, as doyen of the diplomatic corps, offered the usual compliments.

—We regret to note the death of Mrs. Mianne Leslie, wife of Mr. Alexander Leslie, of Macacos, and daughter of the late Andrew J. Inglis, for many years a leading dentist here, which took place in this city on the morning of the 2nd inst. The deceased was married only a little over one year ago and her untimely death comes just at the beginning of a life which gave every promise of great happiness and usefulness.

—The minister of finance has recently opened two credits in the Rio Grande do Sul sub-treasury for debts incurred in the fiscal year 1876-77, viz.: one of 21,672\$250 in favor of John Adams for furnishing provisions and transportation to immigrants to the Conde d'Eu and Caxias colonies, and the other of 16,882\$100 in favor of Carvalho Bastos & Vieira for a similar service with immigrants to the D. Isabel, Conde d'Eu and Silveira Martins colonies. Ten years is a good long time in wait for one's money!

—We are informed that the Santa Theresa tramway company has recently distinguished itself by an act of unparalleled generosity. It seems that one of the persons injured in the accident of March last was a young Swiss, who had only just arrived. His leg was broken in two places, and he has been so badly treated in the hospital here that he is now obliged to have the leg amputated. For this purpose he is returning home to Switzerland. In view of his misfortune and lack of means, the directors of the company have resolved to offer him the magnificent sum of 300\$—almost enough to pay his passage home. When it is remembered that the accident was due to the gross carelessness of the company's employees (notwithstanding the police report to the contrary) this beggarly offer will strike most people as a sample of unexampled impertinence. It would have been better to offer nothing at all.

500	34	do	„ <i>Memor.</i>
200	Ang. 3	do	Amer str Finance.....

<i>Skjold</i>	Marsilles	24 June
<i>Snowdrop</i>	Ayr	..
<i>Straan</i>	Liverpool	6 July
<i>Sigurd Tarl</i>	Cadiz	20 June
<i>Tell</i>	London	29 June
<i>Taylor Dickson</i>	New York	..
<i>Union</i>	Cardiff	5 July
<i>Venice</i>	Pensacola	4 June
<i>Victorine</i>	Cardiff	10 June
<i>Wallace</i>	Brunswick	15 May

DATE	NAME	PIEKE FROM	CONSPICUITY
July	Kankoua Jr	Wellington 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
	Argentea Jr	Hamburg 2nd	B. Johnson & C
	Onoque Fr	Bordeaux 18d	Mess. Marfines
	Senator Jr	St. Aires 2d	To order
	Almeida Jr	London 2nd	N. Williams & C
	Delamare Jr	Liverpool 31d	
	Bahamoe Jr	Bremen 13d	E. Stollz & C
	Almeida Jr	London 2nd	Johnson & C
	Nord America II	River Plate 3d	A. Florida
	Provence Jr	do do	Karl Nelson & C
	St. Maria Jr	Santos 2nd	
	V. de Victoria Jr	Havre 21d	
	Acconagua Jr	Valparaiso 18d	Wilson Sons & C
	Almeida Jr	do do	Norton, M'w & C
Aug	Memoire Jr	Santos 2nd	
	Godfrey Jr	do do	
	La Plata Jr	South ton 1952	J. B. Shaw & C
	Tokai Aust	Liverpool 2nd	Royal Mail
	Finance Aust	do do	B. Johnson & C
	Argentea Jr	Hamburg 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
	D. Pesho Fr	River Plate 3d	E. Johnson & C
	Almeida Jr	Liverpool 31d	A. Leuba & C
	Phuay Jr	Liverpool 2nd	Norton, M'w & C
	Giava Ital	Genua 5d	N. Vincenzi & C
	Niger	Alger 2nd 36d	Mess. Marfines
	Omugay Jr	Rosario 12d	E. Johnson & C

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	PARAQ
July	23 Kahlouna Br	London	Sundries
	23 Roma Ital	River Plate	do
	24 Ovea Br	New Southampton	do
	24 Officers Br	New York	Coffee
	25 Senator Br	New York	Some cargo
	25 Benique Fr	River Plate	Sundries
	25 Nord America Fr	Genoa	do
	27 Montevideo Fr	Hamburg	do
	27 de Bahia Fr	Havre	do
	27 Provence Fr	Marseilles	do
	27 Ashleford Fr	New York	Coffee
	27 Vietnam Br	Porto Alegre	Sundries
	27 Delambre Br	Santos	do
	27 Argentina Fr	Santos	do
	27 Conceicao Br	Santos	do
	28 Baltimore Gr	Liverpool	do
	29 Seilles Br	New Southampton	do
	13 La Plata Br	River Plate	do
Aug.	1 Tokai Aust	Santos	do
	1 de Vateria Fr	Santos	do
	2 D. Pedro Fr	Havre	do
	2 Memnon Br	New York	Coffee
	2 Grandbourg Fr	New York	do
	3 Buenos Aires Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
	3 Laming Br	Porto Alegre	do

AMERICAN		EUROPEAN		HAWAIIAN	
NAME	AGE	NAME	AGE	NAME	AGE
Mr Vanoyen	409	July 16	Baltimore	Leaving & C	
Ing Benj. Falens	687	13	New York	F. Clemente & C	
<i>Railish</i>					
Ing Helen Fay	556	June 15	New York	In distress	
Ing Edmon	1207	May 1	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C	
Sp Cumberland	4551	12	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C	
Sp Vendome	1535	1	Cardiff	Mess. Marlines	
Sp Keweenaw	1354	21	Cardiff	Hamilton & Fao	
Ing Froscoville	533	22	Newport	Mess & Rio R	
Ing Kosoville	457	July 14	Cardiff	Norton, M & C	
Sp Keweenaw	1354	21	Cardiff	Norton, M & C	
Sp Ingomar	1355	17	Cardiff	D. Pohn 11 R	
Ing Hummon	3255	21	Cardiff	B. Richards & C	
Ing Hummon	3255	21	Cardiff	Hamilton & Fao	
Ing Strachindale	164	27	P. Elizabeth	To order	
Ing H. Hancock	79	30	Gaspé	Magallanes & B.	
Ing H. Hancock	79	30	Gaspé	Magallanes & B.	
Ing P. H.	1287	31	Liverpool	Rio Gas Co	
Ing Humphrey	1271	31	Baltimore	Leaving & C	
Ing Hahle	410	31	Rosario	Finas Herm & C	
<i>Danish</i>					
sch Udes	112	July 14	Paysand	Snares I & C	
Ing Maria Peter	112	17	Tahiti	Quezac, M & C	
<i>Dutch</i>					
Ing Urie	234	July 14	Colonia	L. Azevedo & C	
Ing Fris	234	11	Montevideo	J. Ronsague	
<i>French</i>					
Sp Acemacsa	691	July 16	Cardiff	M. C. Pacheco & C	
Ing Paulie	858	17	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C	
<i>German</i>					
Ing Dims	877	July 1	Newcastle	Hamilton & Fao	
Ing Griebshild	877	23	Rangoon	Comara & C	
Ing Bertha	824	30	Hamburg	C. Hechser & P	
Ing Zaraheth	210	Aug 3	Rangoon	Alvarez, P. P & C	
<i>Italian</i>					
Ing Francesca C.	340	June 10	Cardiff	To master	
Ing Alfa	340	July 17	Newcastle	To order	
<i>Norwegian</i>					
Ing Madama	462	June 20	Cardiff	L. Cavallo & C	
Ing Kuter	385	29	Grangeth	M. C. Pacheco & C	
Ing Urie	266	July 1	Liverpool	T. Moore & C	
Ing Birsute	360	21	Cardiff	Norton, M & C	
Ing Birsute	360	21	Cardiff	Norton, M & C	
Ing Rio	154	20	Newcastle	B. Rodriguez & C	
Ing Elida	369	30	Newcastle	M. Moore & C	
Ing Vega	477	31	Hennsack	M. Guindares	
Ing Vega	353	31	Hahia	V. Leone, M & C	
Ing Norden	236	Aug 2	Macao	L. Cavallo & C	
Ing N. H. Kundon	264	31	Cardiff	C. W. Gross & C	
<i>Portuguese</i>					
Ing Allianga	518	June 4	Oporto	Costa Santos & C	
Ing Improvato	435	Aug 2	Hahia	V. Leone, M & C	
Ing Granilo	275	July 1	Lisbon	M. Guindares	
Ing A. Herculano	410	27	Oporto	V. Vega Pinto & C	
Ing Thompson	477	Aug 1	Oporto	V. Leone, M & C	
<i>Swedish</i>					
Ing Margareta	313	July 14	Rosario	L. Azevedo & C	

AMOUNT	CIRCULATION	DESCRIPTION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATION
139,675,100,000	336,003,100,000	Aplices..... Jan. July	1,000,000	995,000	995,000	995,000
50,000,000 000		do do	100-800	100 1/2		
1,158,400 000	1,997,100 000	do do	5 7/8	100-1,000	995 000	997 000
1,159,600 000	1,999,600 000	do do	5 7/8	100-1,000	99 1/2	99 1/2
30,000,000 000	23,247,500 000	do do	4 1/2	1,000 000	1,000 000	1,000 000
51,885,000 000	42,685,000 000	Gold Loan of 1868..... Apr. Oct.	1,000 000	1,268 000		
10,212,100 000	7,959,500 000	do 1875..... Jan. July	1,000 000	1,140 000	1,135 000	1,135 000
		Premiere of feu de Janeiro..... Jan. July	150 000	100 1/4	101 1/2	103 1/2
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,878,100,000	Brazil..... June, Dec.	5 7/8	100 000	100 1/2	101 1/2
—	1,635,500 000	Capital Real do Brazil..... Jan. July	100 000	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
—	3,153,100 000	do gold..... Oct.	11 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
—	4,499,900 000	do do..... Apr. Oct.	100 000	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
—	5,445,800 000	Predial..... May, Nov.	6 1/2	100 000	71 1/2	70 1/2

CAPITAL	SHARES	INTEREST	VALUE	PAYED UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
								AMT	PAID
					BANKS				
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Avaluar	11,671\$ 308	195\$ 00	9\$ 00	July 1886
31,000,000	165,000	All	200	All	Brazil	6,364,654 1/2	975 000	9 00	July 1886
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	All	Conceição do Rio de Janeiro	1,165,955 316	235 000	10 00	July 1886
2,000,000	10,000	All	60	60	do de S. Paulo		40 000	9 00	July 1886
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	All	Commercio	66,077 7 1/2	50 000	3 00	July 1886
200,000,000	100,000	12,500	200	70	do de S. Paulo	80,965 539	72 000	3 00	July 1886
5,000,000	25,000	24 31/3	200	10	Delecredito	£ 190,000	440 000	10 8	May 1886
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	10	Real Bank	500,000 000	198 000	14 000	July 1886
£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	200	10	Industrial e Mercantil	£ 250,000	500,000 000	10 000	July 1886
£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	200	10	London and Brazilian, Limited	500,000 000	770 000	10 000	July 1886
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	10	Mercantil de Santos	124,919 720	6 000	6 000	Jan. 1883
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	10	Predial de Santos	2,938,118 69	310 000	10 000	July 1886
8,000,000	40,000	All	200	40	Rural e Hypothecario	45,753 790	8 000	4 000	July 1886
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	União de Credito				
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	20	Bahia e Minas			7 1/2	June 1886
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	20	do de debentures	14,642 300	140 000	212 1/2	June 1886
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	20	Campos and Campos		175 000	6 1/2	July 1886
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	20	do de debentures				
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	Corcovado	9,777 140		3 000	July 1886
1,000,000	8,000	All	200	All	Jur de Ffira to Piaui		180 000	6 1/2	July 1886
1,000,000	7,000	1,000	200	All	do de debentures	170,847 748	140 000	3 000	July 1886
8 713,810	43,370	All	200	All	Leopoldina		186 000	6 1/2	July 1886
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	do de debentures		186 000	6 1/2	July 1886
15,368,400	76,310	All	200	All	do de debentures		530 000	6 1/2	July 1886
£ 493,600		All	200	All	Macedo e Campos	12,000 000	90 000	4 000	Jan. 1886
2,072,250	40,000	25 919	750	20	do de debentures	167,538 166	60 000	6 1/2	July 1886
8,100,000	40,500	25,500	200	All	Mogiana		202 000	7 1/2	April 1886
920,400			200	All	Norie debentures		180 000	8 1/2	July 1886
1,000,000	5,000		200	All	Oeste de Minas	8,717 036	402 000	8 1/2	April 1886
1,200,000	6,000	4 350	200	All	Pandora (West of S. Paulo)	759,030 803	430 000	11 300	April 1886
495,000	100,000	67,500	200	All	Principe do Grão Pará	20,050 573	232 000	9 000	July 1886
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	do de debentures		90 000	6 1/2	July 1886
1,000,000	5,000		200	All	do de debentures		204 000	7 1/2	April 1886
1,000,000	5,000		200	All	Ramal Humildeiro		90 000	9 1/2	July 1886
370,000	1,000	All	200	All	S. Paulo do Rio Preto	474 144	183 000	7 000	May 1886
1,000,000	10,000	6,000	200	All	do de debentures		184 000	7 1/2	Feb. 1886
1,000,000	5,000		200	All	Santo Antonio de Itabora debentures		490 000	6 1/2	July 1886
£ 400,000			200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		200 000	8 1/2	July 1886
1,000,000	5,000								

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